

JANUARY

WHOLE NO. 1306

ously wounded. I was slightly wounded in the leg. Give yourself no

WM. H. FORNEY

**The Late Skirmish at
Bainville.**

Names of the Killed and Wounded
Confederates in Possession of the
Field! The Yankees Run Away
Destroyed on the Potomac!

Richmond, Dec. 20.

A dispatch from Centerville this morn-
ing says we have taken Bainville at
the point occupied by the enemy
Friday.

The Federals run like race horses.

Our loss on Friday was fifty killed,
130 wounded and 40 missing. The
enemy's loss was fifty or more.

Richmond, Dec. 29.—A foraging party was sent out by Gen. Stewart, consisting of about 200 wagons, escorted by 11th Virginia, 6th S. Carolina, 10th Ala. and 1st Ky. Saniter Flying Artillery & a detachment from Ransoms and Hranitzky's Cavalry, 2,500. They found the Yankees fully prepared for a fight. The skirmish the 1st Ky. fired into the 6th S. C. killing five. After a general engagement ceased, both sides withdrew in order.

rod Moss, J. A. Callahan, C. A. Webb,
H. Heyberger, W. A. Jones, N. B. Long,
S. J. Bryant, W. H. Spruill, J. W. Graves,
C. Litton, S. Fulton, L. C. Martin is reported probably killed.
Round-off—Col. Forney, in the arm
seriously; B. H. Cooley, Jesse
C. Owens, B. Jennings, Lieut.
L. Reynolds, J. W. Lindsay, C. J. Long
son, M. J. Hall, A. C. Christopher, B.
Fry, Lieut. Hamilton, T. J. Mc
J. J. Morrison, Capt. Forney, J. H. H.
W. W. Morgue, W. Mohon, J. H. H.
Ch. A. W. Waley, W. H. H. H. H.
T. E. Cook, A. Cheatwood, W. H. H.
S. Wheeler, R. E. Colver, W. A. C.

well J. Spencer, J. W. Glover, D. R. Christian, J. B. Sides, H. Alexander, P. Harris, H. Bates, G. T. Wilson, Fayette McClellan, H. Harlow, R. H. Smith, W. Roney, C. F. Desposo, A. F. Cook, Wood.

Capt. Caldwell, telegraphed to his wife in this place, that he was unhurt and had lost but one of his men.

It is probable that ere this time a great battle has been fought at Bowlinggreen between our forces and the Federal 60 or 80,000 strong.

Owing to the hurry in getting the most important particulars for publication, a number of names of the wounded Abolitionists are omitted. Their names are all slight. The names of the missing, thirty in number, are also omitted.—Many, perhaps all, of the missing may reach the camp.

Lexington, Va., Dec. 23.

The Republican has a private letter stating that General Jackson will lead Twelfth Brigade, left Winchester on the 16th inst. and on reaching the Potomac destroyed Dam No. 5, which feeds the

Mobile Threatened.
The Memphis appeal of the 15th has a special dispatch from New Orleans to the 14th stating that the true Delta has information from an unquestionable source that over 8,000 Federalists have landed on Ship Island, under Gen. Butler and large additional reinforcements are hourly expected.

The plan is to land the troops on the Mississippi coast and march to Mobile in the rear, while the Naval force attacks the port Fort Morgan. If this successful, the attack is to be made on the city from the vessels and the land simultaneously.

A Washington letter says Lord Byron recently remarked "that there were no three ports on the coast efficiently blockaded—Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria."

**Cotton,
Wheat, &
Flour**

Will be taken by us to ship out, in
CORN also, if properly sacked, at
ter pay all cost, and Cash You pay for
22- WOODWARD & WHITE,
Dec. 23, 1861.—ad.

Molasses & Sugar,
Superior and Chem. for sale by
procured, and by Woodward & White.

& White, Selma.
 B. H. WOODWARD
 Dec. 23, 1921. - 11.

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Jan. 16 1940

CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1862.

Table with 12 columns (Jan-Dec) and 31 rows (1-31). Contains dates and corresponding day of the week.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

County of Probate for said County of Special Term, Nov. 24, 1861. Notice. This day came William Trammell and...

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Cotton is selling we understand in Selma at 8 cents, and at 7 cts. at the head of the Rail Road.

We are credibly informed that Jackson County has sent sixteen companies to the war. This noble old County is proving herself worthy of the name she bears.

We notice that B. J. Duncan of Selma advertises for one thousand bales of Cotton, for which he proposes to give the highest market price in cash. Well, the highest price we have noticed was 42 cts in New York; if he will give that we will send him the whole 1000 bales from "Dixie" up here in Calloun.

We owe an apology to our kind patrons for a portion of our two last papers being rather badly printed. The war had so entirely stripped us of hands, that we had to learn two new pressmen; in this process some were unavoidably badly printed. We will see to it in future, that our paper shall not only contain the latest and most interesting news, but be printed in a plain and neat manner.

Our readers will find some rather disagreeable news in to-day's paper—the defeat of our forces at Cumberland Gap, and death of Gen. Zollicoffer and other distinguished officers. We are in favor of offensive movements, if this war is not speedily closed, but not such as those at Drainsville and beyond Cumberland Gap. We are under no obligations to attack the enemy in their strongholds; but if we must attack them, let it be in their own territory, and at their weakest and most unexpected points. They are hovering all along our land border and sea coast, seeking every advantage, we would surely be justified in following their example.

We invite special attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Backer and Francis, General Commission Merchants of Selma, Ala. This house needs no recommendation to the numerous friends and acquaintances of Mr. Francis, in this section; we heartily commend this prompt, punctual and accommodating firm to the liberal patronage of the public, and hope that our friends want cotton or other produce sold, or Groceries or goods bought, they may keep the name of the firm of Backer & Francis uppermost in their minds.

Newspaper Convention.

We presume there will be found no one to question the fact that the newspaper press of the Confederate States has sacrificed as much and felt the pressure of the war as severely as any other interest. The newspapers have suffered to a great extent from the derangement of the mails consequent upon the disturbed state of the country; from the almost total suspension of business, which has greatly diminished their receipts for advertising and job work; from the utter inability of many to meet the demands against them for newspaper bills; from the scarcity and high price of paper, and from other causes. The evil effects of these causes have been seen in the suspension of one half of the papers of the country, and the curtailment of the dimensions of three fourths of the remainder. The newspaper proprietors, as a general thing, have borne the sacrifices which the war compelled them to make, uncomplainingly, and none have given the cause of the Confederate States a more hearty and efficient support than they. It has been suggested, however, that in view of the present embarrassed condition of the newspaper press, it would be advisable to hold a Convention at some central point, where editors and proprietors could meet and take counsel together in regard to the best means of weathering the storm, and preparing to go on smoothly in future. There are many matters in journalism in which it is desirable to have concert of action, and a convention and general interchange of views, may do much to bring about the desired result. At any rate the occasion cannot fail to be an interesting one, and we therefore second the suggestion of the Memphis Appeal for such a convention. Atlanta, Ga., the 4th of March as the time for holding the Convention. To neither of which have we any objection.—Montgomery Ad.

We take the following extract from a letter from J. A. Watson, formerly of this County, now of Arkansas, addressed to F. Snow of this place. The Mr. Burris, whose death is mentioned was a half brother to Mr. Snow. From this extract our readers can form a more correct idea of the ferocious brutality of the Lincoln soldiery, and what we might expect, were they ever able to overrun this country.

I am sorry to inform you of the death of Maj. L. Burris. He died about 7 or 8 weeks ago, at his residence in Mo., so I am informed by James Arnold one of our old Tenn. acquaintances.

The federal soldiers encamped at his place, and fed out and eat up every thing he had, and while he was dying, threatened to take him out and hang him, as he was a good Southern man. No one will feel more sad to hear of the Major's death than I do, as he was our neighbor in my boyhood days. Also the federalists took his son Miller Burris and carried him to Jefferson city and there shot him as if he had been a high-wayman. You have not the remotest idea of the destruction and murdering in cold blood that Lincoln's forces are doing in Missouri not over one hundred miles from here.

For the Republican.

CAMP HARDEE (NEAR BOWLING GREEN, KY., Jan. 10, '62.)
Removal of the 7th Regiment from Tennessee to Kentucky—Bad weather—Bowling Green—Surrounding country—Rebel Defences—Barren River—The late Col. Terry—Texas Rangers—Gen. Floyd's Brigade—14th Tennessee Regiment.

Mr. Editor:

Since I wrote you at Tynerville, our regiment has been transferred from the forces between Chattanooga and Knoxville to the "central army in Kentucky." Gen. Albert Sydney Johnson, commanding.

Much credit is due Col. Wood for the prompt and energetic dealing which he exercised toward the East Tennessee Tories. It cannot be gainsaid that the insurrection was not assuming a fearful aspect in Hamilton Co., until the advent of the 7th, when the tories becoming fearful of the "wrath to come," laid aside their arms, and at least, appeared as non-combatants.

The weather for several days has been quite unfavorable; rain falling at different intervals, without leaving the muddy clouds to dissolve and interchange for a bright and sunny sphere. We soldiers experience much dissatisfaction in attending our vocation, under the existence of inclemency, especially so, when there is "merry drap" to make a fellow feel merry, and forget his external suffering.

Everybody has heard and read of Bowling Green and the thoughts of many a fair girl and daring parent are turned in that direction. The town formerly included 2,500 population; but on its occupation by rebel troops, many of the cowardly inhabitants fled, and took refuge in the Lincoln precincts. It is on the Louisville and Nashville R. R.; and nearly equidistant between the two places; the location is beautiful and prepossessing; streets neatly and tastefully arranged; buildings of simple, yet cultivated style. And without a town of some size, which, in days past, has enjoyed a liberal share of lucrative trade with the Gulf States.

The surrounding country presents a rare and excellent feature in point of fertile and productive soil; and affords a noble example of what "old Kentucky" may yet be, when she is cleansed and healed of Northern venality. This country bears the name of Warren—a name highest in the history of the Revolution, and one, God grant that may ever prove true to the instincts of the illustrious hero of Bunker Hill. Were I to spend my opinion, I should class this with the first counties of the State; it being a heavy grain and stock section.

The rebels are skillfully and advantageously fortified at this post. Breastworks and fortifications are erected upon Backer's Hill, Baker's Hill, College Heights, Underwood's Summit, and at various other points in the vicinity of Bowling Green. Gen. Breckinridge and Hindman's Brigades, I presume, are suitably prepared, as they are in the neighborhood of Green river, and in close proximity with the enemy. Theirs is the advance of the "central army," and will, in case of an engagement, be the first to participate. But I am afraid that the Yankees are apprised of our superior defenses, and will not make the attack. They have learned something of discretion on other fields; and discovered too, that Southern minds are equally capable of device and strategy. I predicate Sir, when the "ring of war does come" that the enemy will know a heavier and more disgraceful rout, than befell him on the plains of Manassas. Yes, even a like gloom, which hung over the unfortunate host of Napoleon on the blood-stained field of Waterloo.

Barren river, I believe flows westerly, and empties into Green. It is a small stream and of little importance; though the banks are very high and perpendicular. The river is called Barren, yet the country is not so, for it is one of the finest upon which the sun ever shone. Broad acres of rich lands, teeming with verdure, and tall forests are to be seen on either side.

You have read of the brave Col. Terry, who fell in an encounter with the enemy—Wilkes's Dutch regiment, some four weeks ago. He rendered such important and effective service, as did Gen. Longstreet at the battle of Manassas, and being the first to communicate to Gen. Beauregard, that the enemy had crossed Bull Run, that he was authorized to raise a regiment of Texas cavalry. But I fear that the soil of Kentucky will be bathed in the blood of many such noble sons as he, ere she is

loosed from the tramping coils of the monster. The blood of Terry, of Martin, and a galaxy of others, shall add vigor to our cause, and cement the marble blocks in the temple of Southern liberty and manhood.

The Rangers declare that they wish to be known only by the name of "Terry's Texas Rangers." As an evidence of the striking devotion they felt for their dead Colonel, the following will suffice: They captured some thirty-five prisoners in the skirmish.—After it was ascertained that Terry was no more, they marched them to the point, and shot the last one of them dead. This regiment is composed of bold and fearless men, ready at a moment's warning to give the Hessians battle. It is said that there are no better equestrians; and that they are so well adapted to the use of the jesse, that at full speed of the horse, they can rope a man's neck a distance thirty steps nearly every trial.

Gen. Floyd's Brigade is encamped about one mile to our right, on a high eminence, overlooking the town of Bowling Green. This Brigade is composed of nine regiments, and two corps of artillery. Many of their guns (the old pattern) appear badly; but the men say they do fearful execution. I am much pleased with the personal appearance of the "old General." He is a very stalwart man for one of his age, and invariably rides a mule.

The 44th Tennessee Regiment is encamped close by us; they have been in service but a short time, and are of course pretty green. They jokingly term themselves bull-riders. Poor fellows! Disease is in their ranks, and heaving them down at a rapid rate—McDaniel is the Colonel, and himself, with the other two field officers, are prostrate.

PECAN.

GEN. McCULLOUGH.—The purpose of Gen. Ben McCulloch's visit to Richmond is to superintend the procuring of arms for his command now performing the duty assigned by Government of protecting the Indian territory and the northwestern border of Arkansas from incursions of the enemy to Kansas. Although injurious criticisms have been made by journalists who write without a knowledge of the facts, his movements and objects are well understood and appreciated by his troops and approved by the government. He has co-operated with Gen. Price in Missouri as he could do so consistently to the duty assigned him of guarding the frontier, and so far from his army remaining inactive at present, the recent fight of a portion of it under Col. McIntosh speaks anything but indifference to the cause or disposition to shrink from the dangers of the campaign.

Cameron down Stanton Up.—Report of the Battle of Manassas. Ex-President Tyler's Sickness.—Lectures in the hall of Hampton's Legion.—Traitors that ought to be hung etc.

Our latest Northern refreshment affirms that Cameron, the omnipotent force has resigned, and Stanton of Pennsylvania, takes his place. Stanton had probably the best face to be seen on the Republican side of the House last winter, he always impressed us as being as near to a gentleman and a man of human instincts as an abolition Yankee ever gets to be. He will probably serve the Gorilla's treasury several millions a year, which is a bad thing for us. I do not see what good we are to derive from Chase's resignation, further than an additional widening of the breach in Doodle's tattering wall.

The famous report of the battle of Manassas was sent to Congress, accompanied by some criticisms of the President in certain passages. Congress decided to print it, with these passages and the criticism left out.

Ex-President Tyler was taken with convulsion while at breakfast, a day or so ago, and fell from his chair. He is now quite ill.

Hon. J. L. M. Curry and other Congressmen, are going to lecture for the benefit of Hampton's Legion. It has been decided that four prisoners of war, Virginians, are traitors and spies, worthy of death.

THE ISRAELITES.—A writer in the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal in vilifying the Jews in the South, has the impudence to say:

The Jews of this country are at least as loyal to its interests as any other class of foreigners perhaps more. They are to be found in high positions in our departments of State, and in the fields of civil and military service, a formidable breastwork of many chests against the bayonets pointed at our homes and firesides.

We are indebted to the Jews for all our religion and much of our law, and also for that institution which more than four hundred thousand soldiers are armed in defending. The ancient Jews conceived and established a principle of natural aristocracy, founded in the dominion of the superior over the barbarous and inferior races. For this rule of a political philosophy, derived from the sources of our religion, we are indebted to these people.

That the Jews are the professional merchants and usurers of all countries wherever their lots have been cast, under the curse of prophecy, we are free to admit, and for this, history has long since vouchsafed an ample apology.

The tyranny of Asiatic and European nations for fourteen hundred years, forced this profession upon them, as the only means of subsistence, in the ab-

sence of a better rights of citizenship. It has only been a few years the boasted freedom of British legislation encompassed this very large class of the most useful and faithful subjects; which was effected through the efforts of the accomplished William and Lord George Bentinck, and which marks a new era in the Christian civilization of the old world.

The Northern papers abound with invective against these people on account of their scarcity in the abolition army, which fact has not been complained of in the South, where the Jews were among the very first to open their houses to the sick and wounded, and to come forward to the aid of the South with men and money.

HEADQUARTERS, ALA. 12 MONTHS VOLUNTEERS, CAMP NEWBORN, GREEN CO. ALA. Jan. 15, '62.

Mr. Editor:

As much doubt has arisen recently about the organization of my Regiment. I have thought best to make public a letter I received a few days ago from the Secretary of War, which puts a quietus to 12 months men hereafter, as follows:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, December 27, 1861.

CAPT. R. P. BLOUNT:

Camp Newborn, Green Co. Ala. Sir—Your letter of last date has been received. The enclosed returns were referred to the Adjutant General. You may accept and muster into service upon due inspection as required by law—companies for 12 months service, to be incorporated in this Battalion, if they are fully armed; but, no other troops will be accepted for 12 months.

Respectfully,
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of War.

I have a small Battalion in camp, regularly mustered drawing pay, undergoing a thorough drill, well quartered in fine health, and being armed speedily with the country rifles altered to carry the minnie ball. If any new companies desire to go for 12 months they had better come soon, as the above letter states no more troops will be received for twelve months.

The next thing must be a draft for the war.

R. P. BLOUNT, Commanding.

A Plucky Indianian.

Hon. John G. Davis, formerly a member of the United States Congress, from Indiana, is rated by the Northern press as a secessionist, and in the speeches which he has thus far made he gives the friends of the Yankee Administration some severe thrusts. He is more defiant even than Vallandigham. At a recent Democratic Convention in Indiana, he made a speech from which we make a few extracts:

He (Mr. Davis) had been abused by the press—his life threatened by the black abolition party. He defied them. There were but two parties in the country—the conservatives and the abolitionist.—The battle now being waged was between the friends of the Constitution and the Union on the one side, and the abolitionists on the other.

Threats could not intimidate him. He intended to speak his sentiments. They might burn his property, might take him to the block—he would ascend the scaffold with a firm step—but in defiance of them all he would express his opinions on matters relative to the good of the country.

He had said in some speeches during the summer that this war would cost \$300,000,000 per annum. For that he had been branded as a demagogue. He now believed it would cost more than \$1,000,000,000 per annum. Who pays the Government this money? It comes out of the hard earnings of the tax-payers. The interest alone on the sum would, at 10 per cent, be \$70,000,000 per annum. After exhausting all other resources of the Government there would remain of this immense sum (\$1,000,000,000) \$149,000,000 to be raised by direct taxation. Indiana's share of this would be \$7,000,000, to be raised, he repeated, by direct taxation. How is it to be paid, looking at the depreciation of property—the value of horses, corn, wheat, lands. Does not this thing, with this enormous depreciation of property look like coming down with a crushing weight upon us?

He had predicted war with England when our troubles began. For this he has been denounced as a demagogue. If it had not been for the cowardice of those controlling the Government we would now be involved in a war with England. The capture of Mason and Slidell had been endorsed by the Republicans everywhere. Yet in face of this, in face of a solemn voice in Congress inebriating Commander Wilkes, when the British liner roused the miserable, cowering, corrupt Administration quailed—becked down.

He was no advocate of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, but the surrender of Mason and Slidell was more humiliating than would be such recognition. These Abolitionists are brave at a distance; brave about hanging-honest men and making printing presses; but when the British Lion roared they cowered!

What did these Abolitionists recommend? What did Cameron's report, before modified by the President, recommend? The arming of the slaves for the slaughter of their masters! And yet this man was retained by Lincoln in his Cabinet. Oh! for one hour of General Jackson at Washington. [Tremendous applause.] Wouldn't there be a rattling of dry bones among the pickers and stealers and plunderers of the people congregated?

Not one half of the money poured into the public treasury by the people goes to defray the expenses of the war. It is stolen by the contractors at Washington. Would Jackson have tolerated these thieves? Would Jackson for one hour permit a man to remain a member of his Cabinet who had recommended the rising of the slave to cut his master's throat? You might talk to him about the honesty of Abe Lincoln—about his conversation on the slavery question—He was as those who surround him, and unfortunately, the smallest toad in the puddle! He was as corrupt as Simon Cameron, who ought to have been hung when he was a little boy! They might talk about hanging him (Davis) for expressing these sentiments, but let them first go and hang the editors of their own papers who had said the same thing.

The policy of the Administration, its ultimate object was to liberate the slaves. Gen. Halleck, in Missouri makes a proclamation prohibiting fugitive slaves from entering his lines. Immediately Leroy, the intimate friend of the President, and the prince of Abolitionists in Congress, sets on foot a movement to remove him—Leroy, who ran twenty-nine miles from Bull's Run without stopping to catch his breath. Gen. McClellan, too, because he is an old-fashioned Democrat, a Union man, he was to be superseded. And who do you think is to be his successor? Nathaniel P. Banks, who said, not more than three years ago, "let the Union slide." If the Administration should declare against the emancipation of the negro, every Republican press from Chicago to Boston would denounce it.

All persons desiring to join the "Horse Artillery," will please meet me at Jacksonville on Friday the 31st inst., prepared to proceed at once to the seat of War.—I will leave the head of the Railroad, on Saturday Feb 1st on my way to Virginia.

TIPTON BRADFORD.

Transmitted for the Selma Reporter

LATEST NEWS.

Nashville, Jan. 19, (via Mobile, 21.)

The city is full of rumors, but there is nothing reliable from Forts Henry and Donelson.

Capt. Wharton has been elected Colonel of the Texas Rangers. In accepting the position he said Col. Terry's death must be avenged before leaving Kentucky. Five Companies of the Rangers, with Wharton, have gone as Scouts in the vicinity of Green River.

The Sixty days' Mississippi troops have returned home from Bowling Green.

Nashville, Jan. 20.

The Fort Henry correspondent of the Union and American, writing under date of yesterday morning, says three Federal gunboats came within three or four miles of the Fort on Saturday, and fired twenty-two shots from behind an island, three miles below the Fort, all of which fell short more than a mile.—They then retired.

It has been since ascertained that they landed twenty-five hundred troops at Perry, twenty-two miles below the Fort.

It is understood between eight and ten thousand Federals are marching from Mayfield on either Fort Henry or Paris, Tennessee.

Gen. Van Dorn passed through this city yesterday on route to Bowling Green, whence it is understood he will proceed to the extreme Western Division of the Army, and take command.

Nashville, Jan. 21.

Passengers by to-day's train report that the Federals numbering ten or twelve thousand, are at Murray, Calhoun county, about twenty-two miles from Paris, Tennessee, and it is said they will march in the direction of the latter place. Nothing is definitely known of their movements or intentions. If they are at the place reported, it is supposed that their object is to seize the Railroad and burn the Bridges, in order to prevent communication between Columbus and Bowling Green.

Memphis, Jan. 21.

The latest intelligence from Paris, Tennessee, is to the effect that a large Federal force is at Murray, Kentucky, threatening Fort Henry and the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, for the purpose of cutting off communication between Memphis and Bowling Green.

There is great excitement at Paris.

Twenty-one slaveholders have already come to Memphis with their negroes. Nothing New from Columbus.

An attack is momentarily expected.

N. W. ORELANS, Jan. 21.

Mayor Monroe has closed all the gambling houses in the city. He says he is determined to convict gamblers if possible. The Gamblers are holding indignation meetings.

[Expressly for the Montgomery Advertiser.]

Augusta, Jan. 22.

The Savannah Republican of this morning says that in the Confederate Court on Monday Captain J. S. Martin, charged with abducting the yacht Wanderer, was found guilty.

The News learns from a gentleman from Florida, that Cedar Keys was captured by the Yankees on Thursday.—Heavy firing was heard in that direction on the same day.

Mobile, Jan. 22.

The schooner Wilder, from Havana, loaded with cigars and sundries, was captured on the 20th, thirteen miles below Fort Morgan. The following official dispatch in relation to the capture has been received here:

Fort Morgan, Jan. 21.

"Capt. Cottrell had a sharp and creditable contest, himself and men yesterday at the mouth of the Lagoon, over

the schooner Wilder. There was no loss of life on our side. The enemy lost the ship's gig and a number of men, but succeeded in taking possession of the schooner and cargo.

Battle in Kentucky.

Great Disaster to the Confederates!

Our Loss 500!

Zollicoffer Killed!

From Lincolndom.

Stone Vessels sunk in Charleston Channel.

30,000 Federals to

Rendezvous at

Murray, Ky.

Confederates Marching to meet the

Vandals.

Big Events Expected at an Early Day!

&c. &c. &c.

Richmond, Jan. 23.

The News from Norfolk was received too late last night to forward South.

The Flag of truce brings Northern papers to the 20th and 21st.

The Philadelphia Press of the 21st reports the defeat of Gen. Zollicoffer on the 19th at Somerset by the Federals—Zollicoffer was killed. His body is in the possession of the Federals. Bayle Peyton, Jr., is also among the killed.

The Confederate loss was 275 killed and wounded. They deserted their entrenchments on Sunday. The battle lasted all of Saturday. The Federal loss was 75 in the 10th Indiana Regiment. Other losses are not reported.

Richmond, Jan. 23.

Further intelligence received concerning General Zollicoffer's defeat and death. Gen. Crittenden was in command with eight Regiments and six pieces of artillery. They attacked the enemy in a strong position at Fishing Creek, and were repulsed with heavy loss. General Zollicoffer was killed and on his death, the army became confused and were utterly routed, leaving their artillery, baggage and equipment, with a probable loss of five hundred in killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Dr. Choille, of New Orleans, belonging to Crittenden's staff, says the Confederate army is now in full retreat on Knoxville Tennessee.

Further intelligence states that the battle took place on Sunday, 11 miles from Mill Spring, in Pulaski county, Kentucky, on Fishing Creek. General Zollicoffer fell and a great disaster occurred while attacking the enemy in a strong position. The Confederates retreated to their camps. The enemy attacked our breastworks and shelled our camps.

The cause of the disaster will be fully investigated, and while the public assigns the probable cause, it may be premature to announce it.

As one of the small boats was running out to a vessel of the Burnside expedition, while at Annapolis, with twenty soldiers, one of the gunboats ran it down and one captain and nine privates were drowned. They belonged to Massachusetts.

The Federal steamer Pensacola, which lately succeeded in running the blockade of the Potomac, is rated as one of the most formidable vessels of the enemy. She has, it is said, a very heavy armament. In addition to her broadsides of twenty-two nine-inch shell guns, she has one eleven-inch gun and two eighty-pounders. It is supposed that she has joined the Burnside expedition.

The feeling in Canada on the Mason and Slidell affair runs so high in Montreal that the intended celebration of the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims by the New England Society was abandoned. Extensive arrangements had been made for the occasion, and the United States Consul was to have delivered an address, but the apprehension of some disturbance led to the abandonment of both address and dinner.

The Joint committee of the Northern Congress are still pursuing their investigations of the conduct of the war.—Three questions have so far been taken up. First, the Ball Run defeat. Second, the Ball's Bluff disaster. Third, the campaign of Gen. Fremont.

Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York in a public lecture, declared himself in favor of absolute and immediate confiscation of the rebels' property, and their franchise of the slaves by act of Congress. The Northern papers quote his sentences apparently with satisfaction.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 25.

The Courier of this morning says information has been received from New Orleans to the effect that the Confederate steamer Calhoun, on her way from Havana, with a large and valuable cargo, was chased by the Lincoln Cruisers, and was abandoned and totally destroyed by fire.

Augusta, Jan. 25.

A letter from Fernandina, Fla., in the

been molested, no private property taken and that the enemy had left the place.

Nashville, Jan. 24.

A report from Bowling Green confirms the washing away of the Pontoon Bridge and the newly constructed portion of Green River Bridge by the late frost.

Gen. Buell is reported to have evacuated Munfordsville and gone, no one knows whither.

Richmond, Jan. 25.

A despatch from Knoxville this morning confirms the report that General Crittenden has rallied at Monticello.

The early reports of our disaster were much exaggerated as it was impossible to promptly test the accuracy of the news and statements.

A large portion of the Burnside fleet is officially reported in Pamlico Sound, and the same officially contradicted.

One of our stars at Somerset is now considerably qualified by the official report.

A large portion of the Burnside fleet is now believed to have been in the late storm.

Nashville, Jan. 25.

The Fort Henry correspondent of the Union and American says the gunboats came up near that point on the 22d and fired four shots from behind the point of the Island.

One passed through the Chimneys of the Lynn Hotel, which was lying at the Fort, and fell in the shell burst in the Fort. Nobody was hurt.

Stragglers from Fishing Creek bring very contradictory reports, one of which says the enemy's loss was more than on our side, the number of which is not known but supposed to be 200 or 300.

Gen. Zollicoffer's horse and servant arrived here this afternoon.

A special dispatch to the Union and American from Knoxville dated 20th inst., says Rutledge and his command are all safe.

FOUL EFFRONTERY.

The Yankee prisoners in New Orleans recently addressed a protest to Gen. Palfrey against restrictions put upon them in their prison-house. Among other complaints they alleged the following:

"Since our confinement not even the ladies have been permitted to visit us to sympathize with us, and to keep over our misfortunes."

The miserable blackguards! How dare they thus insult the ladies of New Orleans! Every sound of the Yankee cannon never went so far. Good feeding has made the ragamuffins forget their degradation in the fact that every rasal of them almost was captured in their flight from Manassas, and in the further fact well known to each one of them, that there is no munition in him. The idea that ladies would keep over their misfortunes, is foul effrontery!

We published the following beautiful stanzas some months ago; but we republish it in consequence of the fact that it has recently attracted some attention, in connection with the presentation of a battle flag to Gen. Beauregard, by Miss Carey of Baltimore, which he promised to place, with his own hand on the Washington Monument, at Baltimore.

Maryland! My Maryland!

The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland! My Maryland!
His torch is at thy temple door,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Avenge the patriotic gore,
That's swept the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle-queen of yore,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Mark to a wandering son's appeal—
Maryland! My Maryland!
My mother State to thee I kneel,
Maryland! My Maryland!

For life or death, for we or woe,
Thy peerless chivalry recruit,
And give thy henchmen limbs with steel,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt not yield to Fendall's toll,
Maryland! My Maryland!
Thou wilt not crouch to British control,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Retter the fire around the roll,
Better the blade that shot the bow,
Than the crucifixion of thy soul,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Thou wilt not cover in the dust,
Maryland! My Maryland!
Thy beaming sword shall never rust,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Remember Carroll's sacred trust,
Remember Howard's warlike trust,
And all thy slumberers with the just—
Maryland! My Maryland!

Come 'tis the red dawn of the day,
Maryland! My Maryland!
Come with panoplied array,
Maryland! My Maryland!

With Ringgold's spirit for the fray,
With Mason's blood at Monterey,
With fearless Howe and dashing May,
Maryland! My Maryland!

Come for thy shield is bright and strong,
Maryland! My Maryland!
Come, join thine own heroic throng,
That stalks with liberty along,
And give a new key to thy song—
Maryland! My Maryland!

3. 2. 2. 2. 2.

FRIENDS, CHEMICALS,
OILS of all kinds,
& Patent Medicine
on hand by the 10th of

MERCHANDIZ
CONSISTING OF
CALICOES, FLANNEL, D
BERS, UNDER SHIRTS, MIL
BUTTONS, and a great many
articles to mention, which he will se
reasonable prices, for cash only.
He invites all his customers, and

extended, he soldier a continu-
 ance.
 JEANS and WOOLLEN SOCKS
 exchange for Groceries
 Jacksonville, N. F., 1861.
 M. P. STOVALL
 WAREHOUSE
 & AND
 517

AUGUSTA, GA.
CONTINUES the business in its branches, in its large and commodious Warehouse, on Jackson street, at the Globe Hotel.

Orders for Plantation and Family supplies promptly and carefully filled.
The People of the South, and

September 27, 1961.—6 mi.
**STANLEY SAW &
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 Four Miles East of
 Monticello.

My Mills are so erected I that use either steam or water power: and those wishing correction, need never fear delay.

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Make Your Own Shoes
Sulphur Spring Tan
\$1000—one thousand
 pairs worth of Leather (well as-
 sured by the subscribers)—Term
 —Dry Hides in exchange.

March 21, 1861.—11.

FOR SALE.

I have a good two horse wagon and
and a mare 2 years old, that were
bought. I will sell on reasonable terms
they are in good merchantable when
under price.
I will take the amount of cash.

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE.
R. H. WYATT

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AT WHOLESALE.
L. A. Pringle & Co.
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"I am glad to have to call the attention of our friends to the fact of our having bought the new building occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Brown, nearly opposite the City Hall, where we now have a much larger room than we have ever had before. The quality and price, a store cannot be surpassed in this or any other market. Merchants who want a really good place at a low price will do well to call on us."

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PRACTICE OF MEDICINE
AT WHITE PLAINS,
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Testimonials of the highest character are forwarded to any that may wish the book.

The patient is not confined to his bed. He has had the pleasure of treating the Governor of the State, and the Physician of Montgomery, and some of the best class of Medical

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March, 1 1860.
ABNER WILLIAMS,
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AND
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Sept 27 1860.—11. JACKSONVILLE, October 1st, 1861
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 and we feel assured that those that have
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 will do so, and observe the above terms.
 Whenever we resume our old terms we
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 Respectfully,
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before purchasing elsewhere, for in fact
call on
A. WOODS.

June 26--'69.

